The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Daily Prayer Meeting

From 12 to 1 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Fifth street. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

Crush and Fetate

At Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street.

Plain and Fancy Stationery

At H. E. Brand & Co.'s, 69 Wood street.

Mr. Bonar's Opinion.

"I can now see, how the world is right,
And all things for the best;
And about their 'originality' back and side,
Why, 'Bonar sells,' says Brown.

But there's none that beats them all, I guess,
He knows more to a pound;
Just ask the people how they know?
Why, 'Bonar sells,' says Brown.

No. 110 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

No store and don't forget the place
And wear neither coat nor vest;
But what you want to get a suit,
'Go to Bonar's,' says the rest.

Clark's Dyeing Store.

No. 101 Fifth street. Prescriptions compounded at all hours.

At Bonar's

Manager of all fashionable affairs.

McGuire's Uniform Dance.

At McGuire's Masonic Hall, No. 107 Fifth street, Monday and Thursday evenings, October 5, 8, 12, Dancing Academy, Monday and Thursday afternoons, October 5, 8, 12. Supper from 10 P. M. till midnight. Tickets for the course, $3 00. Single admission, $1 00. Parties desiring Private Dancing Classes, &c., Parties supplied.

Ladies' Summer Chairs.

Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street, are offering a superb stock of Ladies and Misses' Chairs, especially adapted for the season, in their popular Rockers and Fine Cane Settees, in their goods just received. Prices the lowest in the city.

A Ward to Housekeepers.

Wanted, by H. E. Brand & Co., 69 Wood street, and 68 and 70 Market street, a ward of good people to call and examine their large and well selected stock of Crockery, Glass, Tea and Dinner Sets, Fancy Goods, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Bronzes, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Wood Ware, Brushes, Baskets, Looking Glass Plates, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., which they are offering at the lowest cash prices. Remember the place to find a ward is at H. E. Brand & Co.'s, 69 Wood street, and 68 and 70 Market street.

At Bonar's

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

A New Sewing Machine

For manufacturing purposes, without cogs and sprockets, at Brand's Sewing Machine Depot, No. 69 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley. Brand & Wheeler, agents.

At Bonar's

Crapes and Bonnet Frames.

Hair Brushes.

A fine assortment at Clark's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Tufted Sofas

At H. E. Brand & Co.'s, 69 Wood street.

S. E. Belcastro

Sells the justly celebrated Sewing Machine at No. 49 St. Clair street.

Jaconets

At Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Will find Bonnets, 58 Fifth street, the best place in the city to obtain a delightful one. The finest in the city, and the cheapest article of the season.

At Bonar's

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Havana Tobacco.

Yara, New York Cuts, Connecticut Leaf Tobacco, Scotch and Virginia Snuffs, Cigars, &c., at the wholesale and retail Tobacco Store of Daniel J. Rhoads, Smith street, corner Water street, Pittsburgh.

Smoking for Ladies to Admire.

The most delicate odor for smoking and the most delightful cigar for the ladies to admire, can be had only at H. E. Brand & Co., No. 69 Wood street.

Linen Damask

At Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street.

The Triumph Cook Stove

With a Water Back, for economizing the water for cooking purposes, and for the use of Hotels, Steamboats, &c., is the best Cook Stove in the market. Call and see it at the Warehouse of the Manufacturers, No. 69 Liberty street.

Table Linens

At Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street.

The Singer Sewing Machine,

Cincinnati, Singer & Bradley's Old Factory, Main street, between Front & Walnut, sells agents for the Singer Sewing Machine, No. 46 St. Clair street.

The Celebrated Triumph

Cook Stove for sale. Call and examine it cook, bake or roast to your taste. For sale by H. E. Brand & Co., No. 69 Wood street.

Furnishing Goods

At Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street.

The New Fashion

Cook Stove for burning either coal or wood. The cheapest and most convenient Stove now used for sale by Brand & Co., No. 69 Wood street.

Fancy China Ornaments

At H. E. Brand & Co.'s, 69 Wood street.

The Singer Sewing Machine,

Is in operation without cogs or sprockets, and runs the lightest or heaviest work to perfection. Call and see it. Office street.

Poplins

At Bates & Bell's, No. 31 Fifth street.

China Chamber Sets

At H. E. Brand & Co.'s, 69 Wood street.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine

The unprecedented demand for the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine manifests the fact beyond question that it is the favorite machine. In order that families in most remote parts of the country may have the benefit of the unrivaled merits of these machines, it is made for sale at the Branch Warehouse, No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where Machines will be sold on the most favorable terms. Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Company, Agency of Pittsburgh, No. 18 Fifth street. Machines for families, tailors, manufacturers, &c., for sale at the lowest cash prices. Machines sold on monthly payments. Needles, thread, oil and all the different kinds of attachments for sale at the Warehouse. Machines to let. Machines repaired and warranted. Persons wishing to purchase machines will please call at the Warehouse, No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where they will be waited on by polite attendants, and have the different stitches explained to them. Machines sent to any part of the country. Persons wishing to learn the art of using the machine can be taught at the Warehouse. Call and see the machine before purchasing elsewhere

Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bees, &c., and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within the hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In spite of nearly the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At this rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best—papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

THE wind is in another quarter now concerning the verdict. FESSENDEN and THURMAN both, are now quoted sure for convention, and the removal of the President is regarded as correspondingly certain. The time is too short for any material change in the wind, and we look with tolerable confidence for it steadily from that quarter till the thing is over.

It is believed that the example of the Republicans of Virginia in declaring for GRANT and WILSON will be followed by other Southern States, whereby the latter will become formidable at Chicago, the nomination of the former being a foregone conclusion. The straightforward course of Senator WILSON concerning reconstruction has made him many friends in the South.

THE statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that during the quarter ending the first instant, the national debt has decreased $20,000,000, or as the rate of $220,000,000 a year, would astonish people if they believed it. But they do not believe it, therefore they are not astonished. It is easy to figure out the fact, and the very best aspect of it shows a reduction of between five and six millions of dollars during the quarter. That the statement of the Secretary is deceptive from design does not necessarily follow. The books of the Department show the figures given, and the Secretary does not trouble himself enough to tell the public that the books are not brought up so as to show the actual state of the case. These statements have already come to be regarded with suspicion, which the latest showing will not dispel.

THE proposed erection of a bridge over the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Newport, with spans of three hundred feet, is meeting with that opposition from those interested in the navigable condition of our rivers which it deserves. Thirty-five river pilots of long experience, some as high as forty years, have issued a protest in which they declare that it would be difficult and dangerous to navigate heavily laden steamboats and boats with trees and barges between the piers of a bridge having only three hundred feet span, and that to be reasonably safe the spans should not be less than five hundred feet. At the request of a number of our citizens, Mayor BLACKBURN has called a public meeting to be held at Wilkin's Hall, on Monday afternoon next, to co-operate with the authorities and citizens of Cincinnati in the adoption of such measures as may secure the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the erection of piers in the Ohio river of less than five hundred feet span.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Senator CAMERON charged embezzlement or defalcation in the accounts of Col. FORNEY, Secretary of the United States Senate, whereupon the Committee on Contingent Expenses were directed to make an investigation. Having done so, the committee have reported, sustaining what was asserted at the time, that one of Col. FORNEY's subordinates had abstracted between thirty and forty thousand dollars, but that Col. FORNEY had made the amount good out of his own funds. From an abstract of the report we quote as follows:

> The report shows that Samuel Wagner, of Pennsylvania, clerk of the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms' office, from April, 1865, until December, 1867, is undoubtedly responsible for the defalcation, but the amount could not, on the 1st instant, be ascertained. He had exclusive control of the moneys from the office, and kept no books or vouchers. The information is known on or about the 1st of each month, and the amount of his defalcation will be ascertained at the date of his resignation. But the examinations are not entirely satisfactory, as they leave open the question of the time of the defalcation.

This movement against Col. FORNEY by Senator CAMERON is understood to have proceeded from personal animosity. The Philadelphia *Press* comments on the result as follows:

> To the friends of Col. Forney, the complete exoneration, however satisfactory, will be no surprise. They have entertained no fear that any action upon his character would result otherwise. We have so long and intimately known the man that it affords such an opportunity for the exercise of the pride that we are a little curious to see how many will avail themselves of it.

THE VERDICT AND THE COMPLICATIONS.

The agreement to proceed on Tuesday next to ascertain the verdict on the charges on which the President has been tried, brings to nearly face to face with the naked reality, about which there is so much doubt. At the present moment both sides appear to be about equally confident, though some of the grounds on which the President's friends promised to base their confidence have been ascertained to be fictitious. Since the trial commenced, questions foreign to the issue and unforeseen, or if foreseen, not duly considered, have grown into such consequence as to threaten to overside the main one and pervert the judgments of the court. It is hardly to be expected that it should be known in Washington just how these things appear in the eyes of the people. Could the supporters of impeachment be made to unbend and what the people think of the complications into which the trial has been suffered to run, there would be some reason for hoping that there would be a general giving up of the schemes, great and small, which have been woven round and tacked on to the trial. It is little less than disgraceful that there should be any doubt in the sentiment that were it not known on whom the Presidency would fall all doubt about the removal of Mr. JOHNSON would disappear. How much more disgraceful is it then when it turns out to be true that with certain Senators dislike for Mr. WADE is stronger than their sense of the necessity for the removal of Mr. JOHNSON? On the extent to which this feeling or dislike is carried over the verdict, we, we hold, very much depend. It is to be greatly that much has been reported calculated to arrest the attention of Senators who are to frame the verdict, such as the report that Mr. WADE intends to use his power as President to secure the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago. We conclude that these reports in general are creations similar to those from which arose the panic in Washington during the present week. The Chicago Convention will be an independent body; and we would rather suppose that the suspicion of such a purpose on Mr. WADE's part would diminish and not increase his chance for the nomination. There is a wholesome distrust of men who use power for personal aggrandizement; and with the people at large, and we believe with the delegates also, the fact that Mr. WADE had attempted to use his newly acquired patronage, if made known to the Convention, would render his defeat certain.

There appears to have been an erroneous view taken of this subject, and the character of the Chicago Convention for independence unnecessarily distrusted in advance. Men who have been in a hurry to declare themselves for or against Mr. WADE, unwilling as they have regarded his chances for becoming President, have simply insured for themselves the contempt of their fellows; and the motive attributed to Senators of jealousy of Mr. WADE, appears to us so utterly unworthy that we cannot believe it will prevail even to the extent of determining the course of a single member. Senators may vote for acquittal, but we conclude they will be ready with a reason that will silence the first suggestion that it was of such a character.

The Chicago Convention will meet within a week after the verdict. Whether the verdict is acquittal or conviction, we believe it will make little difference with the Convention. It will be with the members of that body as with the members of the Senate; what has been said about influences and motives will make men careful. One thing is certain, if Mr. WADE cannot be nominated without such influences, and without a bargain of any kind, he should not wish the nomination, and a nomination through such means would be about the last thing to be desired—except, perhaps, a verdict on the part of the Senate from kindred reasons.

The Telegraph as a Government Institution.

The proposition to place the telegraph lines of the United States in the hands of the Government, to be regulated after the manner of the postal system, has attracted some attention here, but as yet has assumed no definite shape. A bill, with a similar object in view, has been introduced into the British Parliament, and is likely to become a law, as appears from the following extract from a London letter:

> The telegraph companies are fighting the bill by pamphlets and personal persuasions, but it is said that a majority is pledged to pass it. During the discussion the fact that England owns her telegraph system is the foresight, energy and sagacity of Mr. Rowland Hill, has been alluded to, and the success of the scheme is now regarded as certain. Should it succeed, a penny will be the minimum charge for a message of twenty words, and the number of messages will probably be increased tenfold. Mr. Reed, the Postmaster-General, is said to be favorable to the extension of the system to the United States, and it is probable that the measure will be introduced in the next session of Parliament. The Government will probably take possession of the telegraphs on the 1st of January, 1869.

Purchasing Army Commissions.

The practice of purchasing commissions in the English army has long been condemned by those who have witnessed the abuses and corruptions to which it leads, and an effort is now being made to have the system abolished. Dickens's paper has opened a dreadful crusade against English army officers, and is engaged in exposing their "covered up" crimes, and bringing to light scandals that have long since been forgotten by the masses. They are accused of the meanest as well as the gravest crimes—spoiling each others' letters, conspiring to shove one another out of position, and resorting to bribery and corruption in obtaining commissions. This is certainly not creditable to British army officers, who have been wont to consider themselves models of honor and valor. It is thought that sooner or later the disgraceful purchase system will be abolished.

The Doctrine of the Great Organ.

To exhibit that rules a large portion, if not a majority, of the members of the Democratic party is revealed in the following atrocious editorial paragraph, copied from the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, of April 15th:

> If we can name an object on which we say that God ever made it, or that Nature ever meant it for any thing else than a target for a bullet, there never was a time when we would not favor its destruction. Of all the objects in the universe, the darkest and most hideous is the white freedman of America. Therefore, if we can kill a negro to save the life of a white man, or to save the Union from rebellion or an inferior race from degradation, we will do it, and we will do it with a will. We will do it with a vim. We will do it with a relish. We will do it with a hurrah. We will do it with the same pleasure that we would kill a wolf, a panther, or a rattlesnake. We will do it with the same feeling that we would kill a dog. Long months reading under the rule of any negro.

What shall be said of a political party which, wherever may be its professions, gathers to its standard the creatures whose sentiments are reflected in such language as this?

The Harrisburg *Guard*, referring to the report of the Senate Committee exculpating Col. Forney from the charge of embezzlement made against him by Senator Cameron, remarks as follows:

> But may we not ask whether the country will not now demand, whether the common sense of mankind will not demand, that the unseemly exhibition of Cameron and Forney shall be brought to a close? Will not the people of the country, of every party, demand that the public business shall be conducted in a manner more creditable to the intelligence of the age? Will not the people demand that public servants will hereafter fail to be selected for their unfitness for the public service? Will not the people demand that the public business shall be conducted with fidelity and capability to perform the objects of the commission for which they were created?

What can the Guard mean?

The following resolution, by the National Medical Association in Washington, is progressive if not revolutionary. It is the conclusion of a report on the question of consultation with female practitioners:

> *Resolved*, That the question of sex has never been considered by this Association in connection with medical consultations, and that it is the opinion of this Association that any member of this body has a perfect right to consult with any one who has received a medical diploma, and who is in good standing in the profession, irrespective of sex, and all rules and requirements required by this Association to the contrary notwithstanding.

After considerable discussion the resolution was "postponed" by a large majority of the Association.

The New York Legislature continued in session for about three weeks after the regular pay of the members ceased. If the following, from the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, is true, they could afford to do so:

> A prominent member of the present State Legislature said, in our hearing yesterday, that he had received $5,000 in addition to his regular pay as a Commissioner. Considerable excitement was the result of the statement, and inquiries were made as to the source from which the money came. The gentleman referred to refused to answer, but said he considered the amount made no difference, as it was the result of the reformed legislature.

The New York *Tribune* in an article on impeachment and the Senate, hits somebody right and left, as follows:

> It is idle to use sounding phrases, or to hurl through ponderous columns the thunders of denunciation, if the people are not authorized that one or the conviction of moral, disqualified Senators. We are not to be content to let the discomfort of men who believe that Congress has created them to be Presidents and the Senate, and that they can only be kept out of their place by the performance of a hateful duty, and the people of the country, that they are deprived of their highest prerogative. We are willing to give their feelings the name of "conscientiousness," and to regard them as highly refined lessons in the duties of election and place.

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A warrant in the Butler Circuit, reflecting to the proceedings of the conference meeting of the Twenty-third Congressional District, to elect delegates to Chicago, alludes to the "nefarious means by which it has been arranged to unseat Wm. S. A. Purviance," and says: "At present I only wish to say that the appearance of Mr. P. at Chicago as the representative of the district and its sentiments would be an illegitimate intrusion."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to persons desiring to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago, good from the 19th of the month of May, at a round trip rate of twenty-five dollars each. The tickets will be sold at the following points: Philadelphia, Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg, Marysville, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Johnstown and Hollidaysburg.

The case of the Commonwealth against the city of Philadelphia for the balance of arrears of taxes and interest due the Commonwealth was tried in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas on Thursday. A verdict was rendered against the city for $67,332 86.

Mr. WADE thinks it is to the honor of Senator Wilson that "while other Senators have run Wilson that "while other Senators have run about hunting and bought expensive mansions in Washington, he is the same poor man that he was eight, twenty years ago, he left his workshop to serve his country."

The jury in the Cole-Hancock murder case have been discharged, they being unable to agree. General Cole will be tried again. The jury are said to have stood six to six.

New Time Table on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Very Important Changes.

We are indebted to R. PATTISON, Esq., Superintendent, for a copy of the new Time Table on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will take effect on Monday next. From this schedule we learn that radical changes have been made in the time of the arrival and departure of several of the passenger trains, which the traveling public would do well to note. A very important addition has been made—a new Accommodation train, leaving every night at nine o'clock, and running as far as Latrobe. This will be a great accommodation to business men and others who are required to remain in the city after six o'clock, and who do not wish to stay until eleven at night, as has been necessary heretofore.

The following is a synopsis of the new time table:

The accommodation trains will arrive at and leave the Union Depot as follows:

ARRIVE.

Wall's, No. 1	3:30 A. M.
Latrobe Accommodation	9:00 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:00 A. M.
Wall's, No. 3	2:00 P. M.
Wall's, No. 5	7:30 P. M.

DEPART.

Wall's, No. 1	6:40 A. M.
Wall's, No. 3	12:30 P. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Wall's, No. 5	8:30 P. M.
Latrobe Accommodation	9:00 P. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:00 P. M.

The through trains will arrive and depart as follows:

ARRIVE.

Mail	1:30 A. M.
Fast Line	3:00 A. M.
Cincinnati Express	11:00 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	1:30 P. M.

DEPART.

Day Express	3:30 A. M.
Mail	12:00 M.
Cincinnati Express	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	1:30 P. M.
Fast Line	7:40 P. M.

The figures given above represent Allentown (or railroad) time, which is ten minutes faster than Pittsburgh time.

The changes in the running time of the passenger trains may be stated thus:

The Latrobe Accommodation is an entirely new train, departing every night at nine o'clock and arriving every morning at eight o'clock.

The Johnstown Accommodation will arrive at 10:45 A. M. instead of 10:30, and departs at 2:15 P. M. instead of 3:00.

The Wall's Accommodation No. 2 will arrive at 2:15 P. M., instead of 1:40 P. M., as heretofore.

In departing, the Wall's No. 1 leaves as before, 6:40 A. M. The Mail leaves at 8 A. M. instead of 8:30. The Wall's No. 3, that formerly left at 10 A. M., is taken off. Wall's No. 2 leaves at 12 o'clock (noon), instead of 11:45 A. M. The Braddock No. 1 will leave at 4:10 P. M., taking the place of the Wall's No. 4, that formerly left at 3:40. Wall's No. 3 leaves at 5:30, instead of 5:00 P. M. The 11:00 o'clock (night) train will hereafter run only as far as Pittsburgh, instead of Braddock.

On the Through trains, the following changes are noted: The Baltimore Express is put on as an additional train, arriving at 1:30 P. M. The Philadelphia Express arrives at 1:30, instead of 2 P. M. The Day Express leaves at 3:30 instead of 3 A. M. The Mail leaves at 8 instead of 8:30 A. M. The Cincinnati Express at 11:50 instead of 11:25 A. M. The Philadelphia Express leaves at 5 P. M. instead of 4:30, and the Fast Line at 7:40 instead of 7:50 P. M.

A Clevelander in the Clutches of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Alvah A. Richardson, son of a well known lumber merchant of Cleveland, visited Middle Tennessee, last month, for the purpose of investing in cedar lands, and cutting and shipping the timber. He purchased a large body of land, and employed a number of men to get out the timber, hiring them at five dollars per month less than the whites were willing to work for. His lands were seven or eight miles out from Shelbyville, and he was compelled to put up at the only public house in the latter place, which was kept by a well known rebel named Colonel Blackwell. On Wednesday, April 22d, he rode out several miles with a negro guide, for the purpose of selecting timber to cut, and was met on a cross road by two men, mounted and armed. The black guide, on seeing these men and knowing their bloodthirsty purpose, pointed Richardson at once toward the pike, but they had not proceeded a mile when they encountered half a dozen disguised men on horseback. The negro fled to the woods, leaving Richardson to his fate. One of the party approached him and said: "We are looking where he was from. He replied "from Kentucky. To this they answered "you're the man we're after." Richardson knew that he was now in the power of the desperadoes, and turned his horse to escape. Several shots were fired after him, but he succeeded in getting out of their reach unhurt. While descending a steep hill his horse fell and was disabled, and he was badly cut and bruised. A party of negroes near by at work carried him off and secreted him in the brush, and after he had recovered somewhat they conducted him to Shelbyville. His wounds had hardly been dressed when an anonymous note was handed to him, dated "Chamber of Death," and giving him three days till the next train left to leave Tennessee. Only an hour remained for him to prepare specific and settled in that time, and as he felt that he might to be safe from outrage in that place, he concluded to stay. His friends, however, fearing an attack on the house that night, persuaded him to leave, and he did so, although scarcely able to travel. The men who sought his life were members of the Ku-Klux Klan, and the only offense committed in hiding black instead of white labor. The clan claims to be thirty thousand strong in Tennessee, and its members boast that they will ere long work out a terrible revenge for the following of the Lost Cause. Such is the character of the Southern allies of the Northern Democracy!

England and Ireland—The Church and the State.

A London correspondent writes as follows in reference to the effects produced by the visit of the Prince and Princess to Ireland:

> The Prince, personally, is regarded as "a sort of young good-natured fellow," and the Princess is better in the majesty of other Englishmen are. But the visit has done more than this. It has given the people a perfect right to consult with any one who has a claim to their confidence, and to be sure that all the rights and requirements required by this people will be granted by the Government.

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PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

THE SLIGO IRON WORKS.

Pittsburgh has long been celebrated for the quantity, quality and cheapness of its iron products. The SLIGO IRON WORKS, we may add, have contributed their share to this reputation by making the best iron in the market, whether of home or foreign manufacture. "Sligo Iron" is so widely and favorably known, in fact, that it needs no special notice at our hands.

Having in former articles given details concerning the process of rolling iron, the machinery employed, furnaces, engines, and general mechanical appliances, we do not deem it necessary to enter into a fresh description of matters and affairs common to all rolling mills. For the benefit of the general reader, however, we will state that the SLIGO IRON WORKS are situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh. The curious minded visitor will find here in one building, four hundred and eighty feet long by one hundred and thirty wide, two plate mills, a sheet mill and a bar iron mill.

The specialty of these works is boiler plate and locomotive fire box iron, together with bars for stay-bolts, car couplings, and other special uses requiring the best quality of iron. The blooms from which the Sligo iron is made, are produced at the forges of the company in the Juniata Valley, in Central Pennsylvania, from the best quality of cold blast charcoal pig iron smelted from the neutral hematite ores. The proprietors of the Sligo Iron Works have conducted the manufacture of charcoal iron in the valley of the Juniata, since 1814. From 1814 to 1836 (when the rolling mill was erected), the product of the Juniata works went into market in the shape of blooms and hammered bar iron.

Recently we paid a visit to these works, where our attention was attracted to two steam hammers, which cannot fail to excite the wonder of every visitor who enters the establishment. One of these, a Condie steam hammer, weighing four and a half tons, impressed us as a decided novelty, from the fact that the steam cylinder, which moves upon a fixed piston rod performed the part of a hammer, or ram. The peculiar construction of this hammer enables the hammer-man to strike a blow varying from one pound, or less, to seventy tons. In the other hammer the ram (which weighs nine tons,) is attached to and moves with the piston-rod. Under the blows of these ponderous machines the slabs and blocks from which the plates are made are forged.

The large plate mill contains one pair of rolls nine feet long, thirty inches in diameter, and a pair of chilled rolls six feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter. The intelligent observer in passing through this establishment cannot fail to remark the general adaptation and uniformity of the machinery to the work to be accomplished. The fact, however that proprietors' attention is concentrated upon the proper production of a few articles prevents us from entering into details which more properly apply to establishments which manufacture a greater variety of products.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To the Soldiers and Sailors of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1868.

COMRADES.—The National Executive Committee again calls your attention to the importance of having every State fully represented at the Chicago Convention to be held at Chicago on the 19th instant, in response to the call issued, for deliberation upon national questions and the selection of a standard bearer for the coming Presidential campaign.

Treason defeated in the field must not rule at the ballot box.

Opposed to you are arrayed the late Confederate army of the South and their more treacherous allies, the Copperheads of the North. They confidently seek to distract and divide the friends of the Union.

But yesterday they were using the bullet to overthrow the Government, to-day they are using the ballot to control it.

They fought to keep the rebellious States out of the Union; they are now voting to accomplish that end.

They would dishonor the loyal living and make infamous the memory of the patriot dead.

They have organized midnight "Klans," and made assassination a trade.

They have revived the spirit of the rebellion and the purpose of the rebels.

"These enemies of the country in the North who are ready to clasp the hands of unrepentant rebels in the South have persistently opposed every step" (they dare not openly oppose) "in the progress of reconstruction.

"They discouraged enlistments, leaving you unsupported in the most trying exigencies. They have resisted measures which, if adopted, might diminish the sinews of war and subject you to privations and hardships, as more than ought against you in our streets, diverting the attention of the people from the real issues before their meetings. They have closed the door of public office against the wounded soldier, and opened it to scurvy politicians.

"They have maligned the victims of those malign and treacherous influences; yours is the power to correct them."

Let the same spirit that guided you in war control you in peace.

We urge upon you unity and action.

The loyal strength of the nation must move and act with unbroken columns, and never victorious as when marching under the banner that have made so many sacrifices.

Answer the roll call at Chicago, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, May 19.

By order of Soldiers and Sailors' National Executive Committee.

WM. A. SWEET, Secretary. WM. S. MOSES, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

—There are more Americans in Paris than at the time of the Exposition, and they seem at home—quite at their ease, and quite unembarrassed, as if they were meeting old friends. Indeed, as the Spaniards say to those whom they love, "to come is de sobra," "the house is large enough," you are welcome, by reason of birth and sympathy.

—Mr. John Brown, an American living in Valparaiso, Chile, has lent that city $250,000 in gold for internal improvements. The history of Mr. Brown, says a Boston paper, is a remarkable instance of the force and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is but a few years ago that he landed at Valparaiso from a ship in which he had worked his way out, and with nothing but the clothes he had on, commenced work as a journeyman carpenter. He has an interesting family, lives in princely comfort, and stands at the head of social and financial affairs in Chile.

—A late San Francisco letter says: "Manuel Cochon, a native of Sonora, Mexico, and, of course, of Spanish descent, died in this city to-day, aged 104 years. The longevity of the Spanish-Americans is something remarkable. The old Spanish soldier Cimone Avalos, who carried a musket in Spain more than a hundred years ago, was the last surviving guard of the Padre Junipero Serra, when he raised the cross in Alta, California, at San Diego, ninety-eight years since, still lives and goes about with his old manner, at Todos Santos, Lower California. Think of that, old Americans of forty."

—We are threatened with another Logan of the Illinois breed in Congress. The Oregon republicans have nominated David Logan for that State's representative, and late advices represent their success in this year's election as quite certain. This Mr. Logan is happily an only scion of the Logan stock, and resides in the Oregon and coming Logan is represented to have no superior as a jury lawyer on the Pacific coast; but does not our authority for this he forgot young Barnum of San Francisco? His fame and his virtues are in all mouths in California at least.

—"Agate" furnishes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following personal description of Mr. Evarts: "Figure to yourselves a slender, nervous, hollow-chested person of about the medium height, straight as an arrow, with what is called a "long head," (narrow from ear to ear, but swelling nobly above the temples,) covered with short black hair, with a pinched, parchment-skinned face, that always reminds one of the portraits and descriptions of the ophiam eater, De Quincey. The nose is long and hooked, and the chin projects, as if half-minded to meet it. His voice is more remarkable than his appearance. It seems to be a shrill tenor, of very little volume, but it is wonderfully well managed. The enunciation is simply perfect, and to this thin-veiled, narrow-chested speaker; rarely rising above conversational tones, is heard with a distinctness that becomes a positive pleasure. No sage ever seemed to speak more coolly; sometimes in the sarcastic, or more impressive passages, he throws some force into his utterance; but generally without seeming effort, the sentences fall from his lips, slow and rounded, like drops from a fountain, in a steady, easy succession, every word in its place, every clause polished, without a moment's hesitation for an expression, or a second rate phrase. It is seldom stirring, but it is throughout one of the rarest and most attractive of intellectual displays, the perfection of unimpassioned eloquence speaking."

—James M. Grant, of Bridgeport, Conn., who has just obtained a divorce from his wife Julia, is probably lamenting bitterly his haste, that lady having received information that one of her dead relatives over the sea had left her nearly $20,000.

A REMARKABLE case of suicidal mania among school girls was brought to light in New York, Monday. Four girls, about ten years of age, took it into their heads that it would be romantic to take poison and die together. They accordingly purchased a quantity. The one who was to lead off in swallowing the poison carried out her part of the programme, but was taken sick so quickly that the others became frightened and called in medical assistance. The girl's life was saved, and the apothecary who sold the compound is now before the courts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD INVESTMENT—I OFFER for sale the Water Works of Salem, Ohio, which are now supplying the village with good soft Spring Water. There is also connected with the Works a Grist Mill, and a Factory in connection. To a party wishing a good investment this is a rare opportunity. For further information address

D. KOLL, Proprietor,
THIS Salem, Ohio.

MILLINERY OPENING.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, 14TH INSTANT, THE LATEST SUMMER NOVELTIES IN

BONNETS, HATS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.

A. M. RICHEY,
45 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SUNDRIES.

111 bags Prime Coffee;
60 bags Choice Coffee;
20 bbls A. Sugar;
125 bbls Refined Sugar;
60 bbls Golden Drips;
50 bbls Honey Syrups;

FOR SALE BY

JAS. CONNOR,

No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DRESS GOODS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

CORN.

PRIME YELLOW AND WHITE CORN,
In Elevator and to arrive, in bags, and for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

LINNAEUS RHUBARB.

Also, VICTORIA.

LARGE ROOTS for sale at 137 Liberty street.

J. KNOX.

HEMP SEED.

In Barrels and Sacks, for sale by
E. A. FARNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

INDIGO.

Bengal, prime quality, for sale by
E. A. FARNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE First U. P. Church, Seventh street, Rev. W. J. Reid, pastor, is the oldest congregation in the city but two—the First Presbyterian and the German Lutheran. Its organization dates back to about the year 1800, since when it has had the following pastors: Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, from 1804 to 1806; Rev. Robert Bruce, from 1809 to 1846; Rev. Abraham Anderson, from 1847 to 1849; Rev. H. W. Lee, from 1850 to 1855; Rev. S. B. Reed, from 1857 to 1859; the present pastor, from 1862 to the present time. At the time of the installation of the present pastor, soon after the organization of the Fifth Church, it had about 125 members. The pastor, in his sixth anniversary sermon, preached on the first Sabbath in April, stated the present membership to be 227. It was also stated that the whole amount of money raised in the congregation during the year, for congregational and missionary purposes, was $5,374, or an average of $23 60 per member. At the annual congregational meeting, held last week, the Trustees reported enough money in the treasury to pay off the entire debt, which has for several years rested upon the congregation. At the same meeting it was resolved to increase the pastor's salary to $2,500, a self-evident fact of the high appreciation in which Rev. Mr. Reid is held by his congregation.

REV. HENRICK JOHNSON, D. D., the talented gentleman called to the pastorate of the Church on Washington Square, Philadelphia, (so long the scene of the Rev. Albert Barnes's labors, whose failing health made it necessary to retire from active pastoral work,) will commence his duties next Sabbath morning. "This," says the *Bulletin*, "is now definitely fixed, and we doubt not that it will be a cause of great satisfaction and pleasure to many of our citizens, especially those living in the eastern section of the city, to know that Rev. Dr. Johnson will so soon enter his new field."

THE new United Presbyterian church in Indiana, Pa., is progressing toward completion, and when finished will be one of the handsomest in the county.

AT the late meeting of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, the degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Henry Hervey, of Martinsburg, Ohio.

THE Rev. D. H. Riddle, D.D., has left Canonsburg, Pa., to enter upon the duties of his pastorate at Martinsburg, Va. Dr. Riddle leaves behind him in Western Pennsylvania many warmly attached friends, whose prayers and best wishes will follow him in his new field of labor.

THE General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States convened in the First Lutheran Church of Harrisburg on Thursday. About three hundred ministers and laymen were in attendance at the opening exercises, besides a very large number of citizens. The General Synod is looked upon as the *American* branch of the Lutheran family, and is characterized by its liberality in non-essentials, while holding to the orthodox faith. The following Synods are fully represented by clergymen and lay delegates, viz: Allegheny, Central Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Susquehanna, Central Illinois, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Northern Indiana, Olive Branch, of Indiana, Iowa, East Ohio, Miami, of Ohio, Wittenberg, of Ohio, Maryland, Melanchthon, of Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Frankean, of New York, Hartwick, of New York. When the Pittsburgh delegation announced itself there were 106 ministers in the enrollment, but the chair decided the credentials valid, and an appeal being taken the chair was sustained. The Synod organized by electing the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Frederick, Md., President, Rev. Sheeleigh as Secretary, and A. Ockershausen, as Treasurer. The Synod will visit Gov. Geary in a body this afternoon.

The Baptist Society of Uniontown have commenced the erection of their new house of worship, which will be of brick, forty-two feet front by sixty-five feet deep, and two stories high. The foundation is now going up, and the corner stone will be laid about the middle of June.

EVANGELICAL Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hand street, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, pastor, services Sunday, at usual hour, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The public being at the meeting of General Synod, the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Chas. A. Stork, of Baltimore, Md. Friends of the congregation and public are cordially invited.

THE People's Prayer Meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, on Sabbath afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. Prayers and short addresses will be made, to which all are invited, as the seats are free. No collections are taken.

Was the Late Bishop Hopkins a Romanist!

An extraordinary statement has been made by Rev. John Henry Hopkins, son of the late Bishop Hopkins, of New York, concerning the religious views and connections of the latter which leads to the inference that, if he did not die in communion with the Church of Rome, he held views concerning the Pope anything but in accordance with those usually held by professing Protestants.

This statement is embodied in a valedictory from Mr. Hopkins, who announces his retirement from the editorship of the Church Journal, a post which he has held for a period of nine years.

He does this, he says, partly in order to prepare for the press several treatises which his father had in hand when his health failed him. He says:

"My father left two treatises in manuscript, which would have been put to press this winter had he lived. Indeed, at the time when the bishop began advancing his last and brief illness (as I named me, I was busy in superintending and revising the manuscript, to be placed in the hands of the printer. One of these works will prove to be of peculiar interest, for he wrote it "Extreme Unction," of an office which he found to be had expressed in one of his previous works, that there is good ground for regarding the Pope to be the Antichrist. In revising his books for a new edition, he felt that a more elaboration of the text in a matter of so much importance was not a sufficient tribute to the truth; and he set to work to write this treatise, thus acknowledging his error, showing that he was misled by high authorities without sufficient examination on his own part, and going on to demonstrate that the ground of the Reformation cannot be correct. No nobler proof could be given of his fearless and conscientious honesty of character, than such a close to such a career as his."

ENGLISH SPARROWS.—Farmers and fruit-growers should, without delay, engage, either individually or in clubs, in importing and diffusing throughout our country the house and hedge sparrows of England. It is demonstrated by the experience of the Western States that they effectually keep in check many species of depredating insects. Second, That the habits of these birds are in no instance seriously injurious to farmers. Third, That the complaints of that kind are founded in error. Third, That these birds will increase and thrive when set at liberty in the vicinity of New York city. Both they and the European sky-lark are rapidly increasing on Staten Island and Hoboken, where the sparrows have already exterminated the canker worm.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CENTRAL OFFICE, 416 MAIN STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Cash Assets,	$3,260,000
Membership,	22,000
Policies issued in 1867,	10,000
Risks covered 1867,	20,250,000

THIS VIGOROUS COMPANY now ranks among the twenty-five New York Companies, THIRD in number of members; FIFTH in amount of Assets.

IT IS A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY,

That is, an Association of policy holders managed by men selected by themselves, from themselves, for themselves. Thus all officers and members

The Daily Commercial

MAY.

Chinese Modes of Torture.

The tortures of the bastinado is resorted to in order to extort money. The victim is put on a wooden rack—laid on his back—and his neck, wrists and ankles are fastened down by boards having curves made large enough for the purpose. These instruments are pressed down on the parts of the body to which they are fitted, and are then tied under the bedstead. Besides all this, sometimes a pole is fastened at right angles to a bar of wood placed across his ankles—the pole extending to his chin and pressing against it, so that his head will be thrown backward and upward. In this position he is made to pass the night, unless the jailers relent or he comes to their terms. No one is willing to sleep the second night on such a bedstead, if he can arrange matters with his keepers.

The tortures of the frame of the lowest avaricrowers require the aid of the pencil for an intelligent description. One mode is to tie up the victim by one wrist and one ankle—his head turned upward, another to tie to the both wrists and both ankles, with the head down—and by either method the entire weight of the body is brought to bear upon those delicate portions of the human frame. The punishment sometimes becomes agony.

The torture called "the monkey grasping a peach," is employed by mandarins to compel a prisoner to confess his guilt. The weight of the body is wholly sustained by one arm, which is placed over a slender horizontal bar, the hand from the earth, while the other arm, and this, are passed under the legs and tied together by the thumbs below the knees. No part of the body is permitted to touch the ground, but the reader will see his thumbs to be the only parts even with his feet on the floor, and he will soon realize the torture of this logical torture.

The torture of the rope is caused by compelling the culprit to stand on a stool, with his head protruding through the top of it. The hole is just large enough for his neck, and if he attempts to rest himself by drawing in his legs, the weight of his body is brought to bear on his neck. During the latter part of the reign of the Emperor who died in 1851, a noted robber was compelled to stand in public in such a cage in the suburbs of Pechin, until he died in agony.

The torture of the thumbs is caused by putting a large bite of bamboo, or a small bit or bar, across the bottom side up, upon the head of the culprit; incense is then lighted and set in the floor, that the smoke shall ascend into the prisoner's head cover. As the smoke cannot escape from the cage, the victim endures inhuman agony, or is suffocated unless the instrument is removed.

Another mode of torture is to compel the prisoner to kneel on chains or bits of crockery. If a stone are accustomed and he is severely whipped if he leans to lower them. Again, he is made to kneel on those sharp and uneven substances with his hands tied behind his back. The chains are put in the case of soldiers, criminals, it happens quite often that several hundred blows inflicted with a rattan thong, before the prisoner wills he is in the painful position of the.

A fiendish mode of torture occasionally used upon State prisoners is called the hot water scale. Hollow bronze tubes, made in the form of snakes, are so constructed that they can be wound around the body of the prisoner. Another, and the third coil, is sometimes wound around the body. Boiling hot water is then poured into the mouths of these snakes, and as it runs through the hollow tubes it heats into the unhappy victim's flesh and occasions the most excruciate torment. This hellish contrivance is still occasionally used in the capital of the Celestial Empire.

The torture of the shirt of iron wire is even more diabolical than the boiling snakes. A single garment, made of wire fine wire, with numerous something like those of a hedgehog, is put on the prisoner, the clothing from the upper part of the body having been removed. A coil is attached to it in such a way that when pulled the shirt will fit more closely on the body, and the skin and flesh will protrude, more or less, through the interstices. A knife like instrument is then passed over the surface of the shirt, cutting or rasping the protruding skin and flesh. The operation is repeated at the option of the dispenser of punishment.

The tortures of the wife of hostis is no less inhuman. A large number of very fine hooks are securely fastened to a handful of the threads of hemp. The whole is then used as a whip with which to beat the prisoner in order to secure a confession. When a blow is given with the whip, many of the hooks will stick to the body of the victim, and unless a satisfactory confession is forthcoming, the whip is pulled or jerked back by main force and another blow given. The operation is repeated according to the decision of the presiding officer.

The Antiquity of Man.

In no respect has there been a greater progress of scientific thought the past few years than in relation to the antiquity of man. Extravagant estimates have been hastily made upon insufficient data, but rejecting these, there remains still a strong probability of the existence of races allied to the Esquimaux and North American Indians, several thousand years anterior to the accepted epoch of the Adamic creation. Indisputable proofs of the contemporaneity of these races with extinct mammoths, lions and bears, have been found in England, France, Spain, Italy, and other European countries, as well as in Mexico and California in the New World. This fact, when isolated, is indecisive of great or little antiquity, but when its collateral relations are developed, it is found that this contemporaneity continued through a long unbroken period, resulting in one of more salient ones, and that these earlier races were dispossessed of their domains by the invading Nouchic nations, and we are compelled to believe that the highest types of mankind were preceded by the aboriginal tribes inferior to the Caucasians in many respects. They are none the less human, with their distinctive mental and moral endowments, while their tendencies may have been no more progressive than those of their living representatives. Some of our theologians may object to any theory which admits of the presence of men upon the globe ten or twelve thousand years ago. For some of the same profession who objected even to the great age of the world, have been led to acknowledge the correctness of the science in view, and its consistency with revelation. The same candle will follow existing objections, although worthy of respect the present interpretation of the Bible is not inspired. It is the glory of our sacred writings that their letter is not impaired by the discovery of new scientific principles not imagined in the early history of the church—and that its central doctrine remains unchanged, while system after system of human philosophy has arisen and sunk into oblivion.—*Prof Charles H. Hitchcock.*

Machine for Hatching Eggs.

Some years ago an incubator was made which hatched eggs by application of heat from above. This certainly seems, says the London *Student and Intellectual Observer*, to be the most natural way, as the heat from the hen's body strikes from above downward. A new hatching machine has been invented and patented by T. Horrex, which acts on this principle, although in the application it is different from the method before alluded to. It consists of a flat case of metal, or other material, to hold water or any other fluid which may be thought desirable; this case rests on a frame or box, and under the lower end of the metal case, which is rounded for the purpose, a small lamp or gas-burner is placed. Mr. Horrex prefers to use a small tray of tin partly filled with oil, upon which is floated a wick; under the other or higher end of the flat case, holding the water, is placed a box or tray of a wedge-like form, for reception of the eggs. The box or tray being of this shape, details of the eggs being placed near to, or at a distance from, the source of heat, by simply pushing the box or tray forward, or by withdrawing it, just as one would do with an ordinary wedge, and as the heat may be regulated at pleasure. Around the top of the box rising or lat can be fastened to prevent the escape of heat. The box is partly filled with sand and such materials as will secure, "as it is said to now. The merit of this invention seems to consist in the easy manner of regulating the heat.

Actual Size of the Stones of the Pyramids.

I dare say very many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so styled wonderful, but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the pyramids of Soldiers was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing these grand structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were on large that it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were put upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude, neither could I for the life of me see any real difficulty which the laborers, as we read, were summoned by the thousand, in raising any one of the blocks of stone composing the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put this matter in a more practical way, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Greek pyramids, and by calculation we found that the smallest block of stone resting on the steps of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course, much lighter.—*L. K. Lord, in Land and Water.*

Dying at The Top.

"I shall die first at top," was the mournful exclamation of Dean Swift, as he gazed on a noble oak whose upper branches had been struck by lightning. "I shall be like that tree —I shall die first at top."

Afflicted for years with giddiness and pain in the head, he looked forward with prophetic dread to insanity as the probable termination of his existence, and after nine years of mental and bodily suffering, the great satirist, the mighty polemic, the wit and the poet, died, as he had feared and half predicted, "like a poisoned rat in a hole."

"Dying at the top" is the disease to which a fearful number of Americans are day exposed. In the high-wrought, nervous state of civilization to which we have attained, hardly any complaint is more common than that of a brain overworked. The complaint is not confined by literary men and scholars only, but is echoed by all who are striving for fame or fortune against eager and formidable competitors. The lawyer, the clergyman, the merchant, the inventor, the speculator—all are suffering from overwork; from that strain of special faculties in the direction towards special results, but of which comes nervous exhaustion, with the maddening consequent on overstimulus and prolonged fatigue.

It is in our cities that this evil has reached the most fearful pace. A person being a quiet, leisurely life in the country, can have no adequate conception of the severe and exhausting labors to which hundreds subject themselves in a secondrate city in his neighborhood, especially in the higher walks of professional life, but can the inhabitant of such a city, grown as he may under his toils, conscious of the more burdensome duties of the corresponding classes in a great commercial center. The brain of a leading lawyer, merchant, or business man, is forever on the stretch. By day and by night he can think of nothing and dream of nothing, but the iron realities of life. Anxious, perpetually thought sits on his brow as he rubs his eyes at day-break, hurrying to the breakfast-table, he swallows his cocoa and his coffee in a twinkling, jumps up from his chair almost immediately, and, without having spoken a pleasant word, hastens away to the courts of Mammon, the engines in the sharp struggle for gold. There he spends hour after hour in calculating how to change his hundreds to thousands; dinner and supper—which he hates, hover cole—come and go almost without observation; even night-fall finds him still employed, with body and mind jaded, and eyes smarting with sleeplessness till at length, far in the night, the tired brain leaves seeks his couch, only to think of the struggles and anxieties of the day, or to dream of them to-morrow.

The mornings go on day after day, till the great head sizes of Mammon finds his constitution shattered; the doctor is summoned, and sends him to Europe; he travels listlessly—he cannot leave those thoughts behind; there the disease creeps on apace, the unfortunate soon takes his bed, and in his mind's eye panoramic scenes him, he lives a few years ingeniously alive to enjoy the fruits of his industry, and then descends to his everlasting rest, with the glorious consolation, perhaps, of having gained, for his orphan days and sleepless nights, a large "pile," that are other men on change. Who will say that such a life has been spent as God designed? Can there be a more pitiful failure than where the means of happiness thus swallows up the end? Were suffering to follow immediately upon the heels of transgression—were the account to be settled with nature daily, few persons would live as he does. Unfortunately for such breaches of the laws of nature, she runs up long accounts with her children, and like a chancery lawyer, bides her time in the long run she will have her full fee. Hence the endless consequent on overstimulus and prolonged fatigue.

A paper published in Rome gives the following fresh details of the recent discovery of ancient works of art in the Eternal City:—"The excavation now made by the municipality of the Papal States are producing the most interesting results, and bringing to light a large number of the ancient masterpieces of art with which the holy city was formerly embellished. Two flights of steps which led from the river bank to the church, and two passages have been discovered which gave direct access to the theatre of the adjoining market. At the foot of the marbles on the banks of the Tiber was also found a large staircase with sculptured arabesques, lying in from his chair almost immediately, and, without having spoken a pleasant word, hastens away to the courts of Mammon, the engines in the sharp struggle for gold. There he spends hour after hour in calculating how to change his hundreds to thousands; dinner and supper—which he hates, hover cole—come and go almost without observation; even night-fall finds him still employed, with body and mind jaded, and eyes smarting with sleeplessness till at length, far in the night, the tired brain leaves seeks his couch, only to think of the struggles and anxieties of the day, or to dream of them to-morrow.

The mornings go on day after day, till the great head sizes of Mammon finds his constitution shattered; the doctor is summoned, and sends him to Europe; he travels listlessly—he cannot leave those thoughts behind; there the disease creeps on apace, the unfortunate soon takes his bed, and in his mind's eye panoramic scenes him, he lives a few years ingeniously alive to enjoy the fruits of his industry, and then descends to his everlasting rest, with the glorious consolation, perhaps, of having gained, for his orphan days and sleepless nights, a large "pile," that are other men on change. Who will say that such a life has been spent as God designed? Can there be a more pitiful failure than where the means of happiness thus swallows up the end? Were suffering to follow immediately upon the heels of transgression—were the account to be settled with nature daily, few persons would live as he does. Unfortunately for such breaches of the laws of nature, she runs up long accounts with her children, and like a chancery lawyer, bides her time in the long run she will have her full fee. Hence the endless consequent on overstimulus and prolonged fatigue.

It is in our cities that this evil has reached the most fearful pace. A person being a quiet, leisurely life in the country, can have no adequate conception of the severe and exhausting labors to which hundreds subject themselves in a secondrate city in his neighborhood, especially in the higher walks of professional life, but can the inhabitant of such a city, grown as he may under his toils, conscious of the more burdensome duties of the corresponding classes in a great commercial center. The brain of a leading lawyer, merchant, or business man, is forever on the stretch. By day and by night he can think of nothing and dream of nothing, but the iron realities of life. Anxious, perpetually thought sits on his brow as he rubs his eyes at day-break, hurrying to the breakfast-table, he swallows his cocoa and his coffee in a twinkling, jumps up from his chair almost immediately, and, without having spoken a pleasant word, hastens away to the courts of Mammon, the engines in the sharp struggle for gold. There he spends hour after hour in calculating how to change his hundreds to thousands; dinner and supper—which he hates, hover cole—come and go almost without observation; even night-fall finds him still employed, with body and mind jaded, and eyes smarting with sleeplessness till at length, far in the night, the tired brain leaves seeks his couch, only to think of the struggles and anxieties of the day, or to dream of them to-morrow.

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HATS AND CAPS.

QUESTION.—WHAT KIND OF

HATS AND CAPS

CAN BE FOUND AT

No. 118 Wood Street, No. 118

PITTSBURGH?

ANSWER.

Hats and Caps for all the nation,
Hats for those of every station,
Hats and Caps of every grade,
Hats of "fine" and Hats of "trade,"
Hats and Caps for heads of all,
Hats to fit from "small" and "tall,"
Hats for all who are able to buy,
Hats in cloth and Caps to match,
Hats for the livestock as well as the bath,
Hats for those who are not in trousers,
Hats for the fathers to suit the sprouses,
Hats that are "stylish," "neat" and "quitty,"
Hats good looking on every body,
Hats that become your "angle of beauty,"
Hats for those who are going South,
Hats for all the coons and pinks,
Hats for those who are going North,
Hats for those who buy to sell,
Hats and Caps for others as well,
Hats for farmers, stout and strong,
Hats for the "upper ten" so long,
Hats for sailors, hardy tars,
Hats for those who run the cars,
Hats for those who are in office or priest,
Hats for those who are in the east,
Hats for those who are in the west,
Hats for those who are in the south,
Hats for those who are in the north,
Hats for those who are in the mouth,
Hats for those who are in the dumps,
Hats for those who are in the pumps,
Hats for those who are in the well,
Hats for those who are in the hell,
Hats for those who are in the sun,
Hats for those who are in the shade,
Hats for those who are in the dark,
Hats for those who are in the mark,
Hats for those who are in the light,
Hats for those who are in the night,
Hats for those who are in the day,
Hats for those who are in the way,
Hats for those who are in the fashion,
Hats for those who are in the passion,
Hats for those who are in the mind,
Hats for those who are behind,
Hats for those who are before,
Hats for those who are in the door,
Hats for those who are in the house,
Hats for those who are in the mouse,
Hats for those who are in the trap,
Hats for those who are in the gap,
Hats for those who are in the hole,
Hats for those who are in the coal,
Hats for those who are in the mine,
Hats for those who are in the line,
Hats for those who are in the rain,
Hats for those who are in the train,
Hats for those who are in the car,
Hats for those who are in the tar,
Hats for those who are in the pitch,
Hats for those who are in the ditch,
Hats for those who are in the sun,
Hats for those who are in the run,
Hats for those who are in the shade,
Hats for those who are in the tr

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A Wag.—A humorous wag calls it only a few days since, and we can't say that he is far wrong, for Mr. P. C. Knox, on Canal avenue, on Thursday evening.

Farmers' Association.—A meeting of the Farmers' Association will be held on Monday evening in their hall, Diamond.

Pocket Picked.—A German woman had her pocket picked, in the Allegheny Market House, last Friday evening, of her pocketbook, containing $40.

East Birmingham.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Councils of the Borough of East Birmingham, will be held on Tuesday evening, in the Walnut Street Council Chamber.

Church Burned.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sharpsburg street, Pittsburgh, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, at about 4 o'clock. The fire originated in the steeple, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Accident to a Boy.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Wilson was knocked down and run over by a carriage, on Carson street, East Birmingham. School had just dismissed for the season, and the little fellow attempted to run across the street in front of a passing car, when he was knocked down. Both wheels of the carriage passed over the body of the boy, breaking his leg and injuring him internally. He was picked up and carried into the house, where his injuries were attended to by a physician.

Fighting Match at Evans's.—The fight between Ed Price and Jack Hughes.—We have heretofore alluded to, and on Monday last gave a description of the "affectionate encounter," a pound intended to be administered to each other by the above named gentlemen, of pugilistic fame, but the police were on hand in force to prevent the encounter, three constituting the one of eleven. A practical feat of the apparatus was to have taken place on Saturday last, on the Allegheny Exchange, but on account of the weather it was not performed. The weather permitting, the apparatus will be exhibited on Saturday next, when, by permission of the Councils of Allegheny, the engine will be tested in connection with a trial on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Invitations have been issued to a number of railroad officials, and they are expected to be present. Should the test prove satisfactory, we have a right, the Directors, if found practicable, will be so improved as to be operating cars.

The Police Parade To-Day—Route Adopted.

The uniforms having been completed and distributed among the police, the parade will take place to-day. The route will commence at the Mayor's office at twelve o'clock m. precisely, and proceed as follows: Ferry, to Federal, to Ohio, to Rebecca, to Federal, to Ferry, to Fifth, to Grant, to Diamond, to Wood, to Fifth, to Smithfield, to Diamond, to Grant, to Fifth, to Wood, to Diamond, to Smithfield, to Fifth, to Grant, to Diamond, to Wood, to Fifth, to Ferry, to Federal, to Rebecca, to Ohio, to Federal, to Ferry, to Mayor's office, where the force will be dismissed. The Chief of Police will be in command, assisted by Lieutenants Hays, Kelly, Hamilton, Hamilton, Hamilton